

# Libertarian Party NEWS

A Publication of the Libertarian National Committee

November — December 1982

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## 1982 ELECTION HIGHLIGHTS

# Randolph Gets 15 Percent In Alaska Governor Race

Libertarian Party gubernatorial candidate Dick Randolph of Alaska came out of the 1982 elections with 15 percent of the statewide vote, marking the largest percentage received by a third party gubernatorial candidate in 40 years.

The Randolph campaign was also significant as the first major race in which a Libertarian Party candidate has been treated by the media and the voters with the same seriousness given Republican and Democratic candidates.

Another success of Randolph's was the overwhelming victory of his "Tundra Rebellion"

1982 campaign season. "We're stronger than we ever have been, without a doubt," Randolph said. "We're prepared to come back in a big way in 1984."

Although Randolph said he doesn't plan to run for office again in 1984 and that he is "absolutely not" interested in being the 1984 LP presidential nominee, he said he definitely plans to remain extremely active in LP efforts in other capacities.

Kent Guida, Randolph's campaign manager, said the Alaska LP will emphasize recruiting and training good legislative candidates for the 1984 campaigns, in addition to looking into the possibility of placing one or two broad-appeal initiatives on the ballot which the LP candidates could rally behind.

Randolph's vote total was more than sufficient to give the Alaska LP permanent ballot status statewide.

To assist State LPs in getting the results of other Libertarian elections throughout the country on election night, the LP National Headquarters set up a nationwide computer network which representatives of various state parties were able to plug into. Participating state parties were able to enter election results for state Libertarian candidates as well as receive the results entered by other participating State LPs.

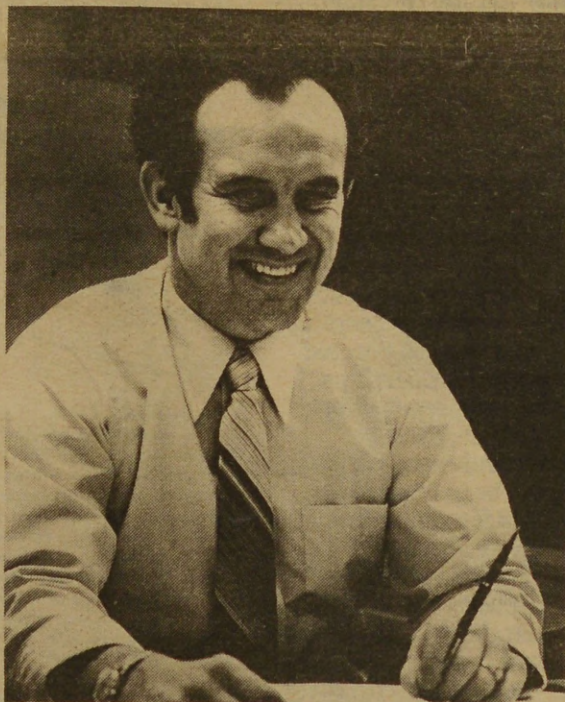
In addition to gaining ballot status in Alaska, the 1982 election results also brought permanent ballot status in Indiana, Montana, and Arizona. Two states, Michigan and Oregon, were unable to retain the ballot status they had won previously, bringing the number of State LPs with permanent ballot status to 14. (See Ballot Status Map, Page 5.)

Several LP candidates in major races received encouraging percentages. Larry Dodge, Montana's U.S. Senate candidate, received four percent of the vote. Arizona gubernatorial candidate Sam Steiger received five percent of the vote. Both races were responsible for gaining statewide ballot status for the LP. Randall Clamons, Arizona U.S. Senate candidate, received almost three percent of the vote.

Top percentage-getters in races for U.S. Congress were: James Agnew (Louisiana), 23 percent in a two-way race; Roger Gary (Texas), 6 percent; Joan Jarosz (Illinois), four percent; Dan Wiener (California), four percent; and Anita Barr (California), four percent.

Many state legislative candidates on the Libertarian ticket received impressive percentages. In three-way races, top percentage candidates were: Terry Orgill

**Continued On Page 4**



Dick Randolph

initiative with 70 percent of Alaska voters giving approval to the measure.

The 1982 elections did bring at least three confirmed Libertarian winners as of press time. They are: Paul Dillon of the Oregon LP in his race for Philomath City Council, Pat Summers of the Montana LP in her race for Missoula Urban Transportation District Board, and Bruce Wommack of the Alaska LP in his race for Fairbanks Burrough Assembly.

In less optimistic news, Libertarian State Representative Ken Fanning was defeated in his re-election bid after being redistricted into one of the Alaska LP's least favorable areas. Fanning was originally elected to the Alaska House, to join Randolph, in 1980 in an at-large election.

Randolph told Libertarian Party News that the Alaska LP made a lot of headway in the

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National  
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## From The Chair

# Libertarians Can Continue Progress In 1983 Off-Year Elections

by Alicia Garcia Clark

As the 1982 campaign season comes to a close, it is time for the Libertarian Party to reflect on what we gained in 1982 and for us to look forward to what we hope to gain in the coming year.

I would like to thank all Libertarian candidates, campaign workers, and contributors from across the country for their efforts on behalf of the LP and in spreading libertarian ideas to the voters during the 1982 campaigns. The experiences of these activists will be very valuable assets in running more and more effective campaigns in future

years. And to capitalize on 1982 gains, we must immediately continue these efforts.

During 1983 we will be expanding our efforts. We will be initiating a major membership drive to bring in the many prospects attracted to the LP during the 1982 campaigns. We must also reinforce our internal education programs to make all LP members articulate, effective spokespersons for libertarianism. Libertarian candidates who picked up valuable speaking skills through their campaigns can now channel their talents into their local LP

Speakers Bureaus, where they can continue to polish their skills.

State conventions in 1983 can feature seminars and workshops on political activity, fundraising, running campaigns, writing brochures, and other activist skills. We can also begin working on achieving ballot status for the LP in various states, in preparation for 1984, offering advice and assistance to those states and encouraging them to follow the lead of the LPs in New York, Pennsylvania, and Arizona in organizing Libertarian volunteers in their states to collect the necessary signatures for ballot status.

But 1983 will not only be a year of preparation for the LP. There are thousands of local offices up for election in 1983 which Libertarian candidates can actively seek. Past vic-

tories in off-year elections in Texas, New Jersey, Arizona, and Alaska show that the LP can make important strides in off-year elections.

Analysing the available races, recruiting effective candidates, and developing serious campaigns will produce new Libertarian officeholders who can use those positions to spread libertarian ideas and implement libertarian policies, gaining the experience and credentials needed to win major offices with an even greater opportunity for cutting back the state.

The 1982 campaign has been an exhilarating experience for me as I am sure it has been for many Libertarians. We can be proud of the progress we made in 1982 and we can begin now in building on that progress.

## LP To Initiate Membership Drive

by Emil Franzi

The true measure of the Libertarian Party's success in the 1982 campaigns—even more than vote totals—is the number of new Libertarians recruited. In an effort to capitalize on the outreach activities of Libertarian candidates and campaign workers and to get an accurate measure of that success, the Libertarian Party is initiating an extensive national membership drive, beginning immediately and running through February 28, 1983.

The February ending date was chosen so it would coincide with the cut-off date for national LP memberships to count toward state delegate allocations and convention committee memberships for the 1983 Presidential Nominating Convention in New York City. States with the most national LP members will receive larger convention delegations and the top ten states in national members will choose delegates to certain convention committees.

The 20 states with the largest number of national LP members, as of February 28, 1982, are, in order:

California  
Texas  
New York  
Illinois  
Alaska  
Ohio  
Michigan  
Oregon  
Pennsylvania  
Colorado  
Virginia  
Florida

Arizona  
Minnesota  
New Jersey  
Washington  
Wisconsin  
Massachusetts  
Iowa  
Maryland

Our national goal for this membership drive, by the February deadline, is an increase of at least 50 percent in total national LP memberships. I believe that, with the proper effort, this goal is within our reach.

Five regional membership drive coordinators have been chosen who will be responsible for contacting all State LP chairpersons in their regions concerning the drive. State organizations will be provided with the necessary membership materials and organizational assistance to help insure that the membership drive will be a success in every state.

State LPs will keep 20 percent of all membership dues raised by their organizations through the membership drive. In addition, each state's efforts will work toward acquiring a larger state delegation to the 1983 LP National Convention.

Individuals interested in checking on their own membership status should contact the LP National Headquarters. A membership form is also included in this issue.

Those interested in assisting with the membership drive should contact their State LP chairperson.

**Emil Franzi is National Membership Committee Chairman.**

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## FBI Begins Nationwide Search For Jacob Following Indictment

Libertarian Party activist Paul Jacob was indicted by a federal grand jury in Little Rock, AR, in late September for failure to register for the draft, causing a vocal reaction from the national Libertarian Party, as well as LP organizations and candidates across the country.

Upon hearing of the indictment, the Libertarian Party National Headquarters issued a news release to national media outlets denouncing the Reagan administration's move to prosecute non-registrants and expressing support for Jacob.

Jacob was indicted September 23, but the information was kept secret until September 29. The U.S. Attorney's office in Little Rock told the media that it does not release indictments until the persons named in them have been arrested or served with a criminal summons. Apparently, the information was leaked to Little Rock media in violation of the policy.

FBI agents have been unable to locate Jacob, who left his home in Little Rock on July 4, 1981, after being informed by the Selective Service that he was one of about 160 non-registrants nationwide being targeted by the U.S. Justice Department for possible prosecution.

Since then, Jacob has been living semi-underground to avoid government officials. He has appeared publicly off-and-on during the period to speak to college groups and other draft-registration-age men and to give interviews, encouraging others to refuse to submit to draft registration. Jacob is the only non-registrant to be indicted that government officials have been unable to locate and bring to trial. Jacob wrote an article about the prosecution of vocal non-registrants in the September-October issue of *Libertarian Party News*.

The indictment attracted media attention around the country, but particularly in Jacob's home state of Arkansas. Jacob is a former chairman of the Arkansas Libertarian Party. Efforts by the Arkansas LP to make the indictment a major issue have been extremely successful. Since the indictment, the Arkansas LP has sponsored several anti-draft rallies in support of Jacob's position, which resulted in extensive media coverage. National LP Vice-chairman Sheldon Richman, who is also Jacob's brother-in-law, went to Arkansas to speak at two of the Arkansas LP's rallies and to show that the national LP backed Jacob's efforts to avoid the draft and prosecution.

Richman told those attending the rallies that resisting the draft "is

about as American as you can get... Paul has not deprived anyone of his property or liberty. He is guilty only of refusing to be an accomplice in the crime of conscription—an accomplice in his own enslavement."

Richman's appearance at the rallies was covered as the top news story by two Little Rock television stations and was covered by KARN radio and the state's major daily newspaper, the *Arkansas Gazette*.

Jacob has done one telephone interview with Little Rock radio station KARN from an undisclosed location since the indictment was made public explaining his reasons for refusing to register for the draft and for avoiding what he calls "government show trials."

"There's a time to defend yourself and that's when you're being aggressed against," Jacob said. "Right now, I'm being aggressed against by the United States government."

Jacob said he doesn't consider himself a criminal. "The criminal is Ronald Reagan who campaigned for president saying he would end this thing and then turned around and

continued it." He added that Reagan has not had the courage to address the issue publicly and that he send Ed Meese to announce continuation of the program.

The taped interview was played at least three times at the request of KARN listeners and was distributed to radio stations across the state through the Arkansas Radio Network. Jacob has also released a written statement to over 150 major media outlets across the country.

"The trial and conviction of Benjamin Sasway clearly demonstrate that the U.S. courts are merely concerned with legality and care nothing about justice," Jacob said.

He added, "I resist registration and the draft because I do not want to be conscripted into the military. I've left my home and my family to go 'underground' because I do not want to be a convict in a federal prison. The draft and imprisonment are both slavery."

Jacob was also featured in an article on draft registration in the September 30 issue of *Rolling Stone* magazine, where he was identified

as perhaps the first underground draft registration resister. The interview was done prior to Jacob's indictment.

Former Arkansas LP chairman Alan Lindsay and Arkansas LP activist Trey Merritt have been especially active on the draft issue since the indictment, speaking to community organizations and appearing on a Little Rock radio talk show.

Helping to spread the message of Jacob's success at staying out of the hands of the law was a photograph from an anti-draft rally at the Selective Service headquarters in Washington, D.C. The photo, shown at the bottom of this page, was distributed to newspapers nationwide through the Associated Press wire service and shows a rally attendee burning a draft card while a poster in the background holds the message: "Paul Jacob Is Free: Don't Register." The picture appeared in the *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, both daily papers in Little Rock, and other newspapers across the country.



Wide World Photos



## LP Candidates Across Country Receive Impressive Vote Totals

Continued From Page 1

(Arizona), 16 percent; Gary Palm (Montana), 10 percent; Dianne Pilcher (Florida), 9.5 percent; Walter Deets (Montana), nine percent; Gerald Nyren (Florida), eight percent; Steve Kreisman (South Carolina), eight percent; Duncan Scott (Montana), eight percent; Chris Mullin (Montana), eight percent; Mary Denzer (Maine), eight percent; Arthur Geetersloh, Jr. (Maine), eight percent; Jennifer Douglas (Arizona), 6.5 percent; Fred Ebner (Texas), 6.4 percent; Janet Parkes (Michigan), 5.5 percent; Chad Raible (Arizona), 5.5 percent; Mary Hendrix (Texas), 5.5 percent; Melinda Pillsbury-Foster (California), five percent; Jim Wilson (California), five percent; Susan Downes (California), five percent; Terry Stevenson (California), five percent; Allan Hacker (Nevada), five percent; Lynda Navaiz (Nevada), five percent; Jeff Ross (Montana), five percent; and David Field (Montana), five percent.

In two-way races for state legislative seats, impressive Libertarian candidates were: Mike Tanchek (Montana), 33 percent; Buck Crouch (Arizona), 25 percent; Phil Prosser (Colorado), 21 percent; William Timmons (Texas), 18

percent; Harley Harris (Montana), 17 percent; Ron McInturff (Texas), 16 percent; and Jack Daniel (Texas), 16 percent.

In more local races, the LP received some very encouraging results. Carolyn Williams of the Arkansas LP, the only candidate

other than Ed Clark to ever appear as a Libertarian on an Arkansas ballot, came in second and received 29 percent of the vote in a four-way race for Little Rock Board of Directors. John Hartman of the Colorado LP received 23 percent of the vote in a two-way race for County Commissioner. Virginia Henson of the Oklahoma LP received 37 percent of the vote in a two-way race for District Attorney. Marilyn McCabe of the Oregon LP received 35 percent of the vote in a two-way race for Multnomah County Commissioner.

In other local races, Tom Brown, chairman of the Ohio LP, received over six percent of the vote for State

Treasurer. Peter Avery of the Michigan LP received five percent of the vote in a five-way race for Michigan Supreme Court Justice. The Montana LP's candidate for Clerk of the State Supreme Court, Linda Hoffman, received 10 percent of the vote.

Also of interest to Libertarians, a pro-gun control initiative in California was overwhelmingly defeated. Also, nuclear weapons freeze resolutions were passed in the District of Columbia and the following states: California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, and Rhode Island. Only Arizona defeated a nuclear freeze resolution.

## LP Scares Republicans

In response to what was apparently seen as a Libertarian Party threat, the Republican National Committee launched a major radio advertising campaign during the final week of the 1982 campaign viciously attacking Libertarians and calling a vote for the LP "crazy."

"I'm for less government, not no government. That's crazy!" exclaimed one of the voices in the RNC ads, which were directed at voters in Alaska and Montana. The two states are among those where LP support is strongest.

The ads went on to emphasize the LP's position on Social Security, drug laws, and pornography.

The ad was pulled by the RNC at the request of Dick Randolph's Republican opponent, Tom Fink, soon after they began running, apparently for fear that the vicious tone of the ad would back-fire. Following is a transcript of the RNC ad which ran in Alaska:

**PERSON 1:** Who are you going to vote for?

**PERSON 2:** I think I'm going to vote for the Libertarian Party.

**PERSON 1:** I was thinking about voting for the Libertarian Party myself until I found out what they really stand for.

**PERSON 2:** Like what?

**PERSON 1:** Like abolishing Social Security and that's not all. The Libertarians want to get rid of nearly every federal program on the books. They think we should get out of every defense treaty and alliance we're involved in around the world.

**PERSON 2:** I'm for less government, not no government. That's crazy!

**PERSON 1:** Libertarians also want to repeal all drug laws and porno laws. If the Libertarian Party had its way, kiddie porn would be allowed in every state, including Alaska.

**PERSON 2:** Over my dead body!

**PERSON 1:** You see, Libertarians just don't understand we need some government and some laws.

**PERSON 2:** Gee, Joe, I'm really glad I spoke to you. Voting Libertarian would have been a big mistake.

**PERSON 1:** Can I suggest something else, pal? Do yourself a favor on election day. Vote Republican.

don't be fooled!  
my political opponents  
are only out for  
themselves!



they only focus  
on the negative  
in order to prey  
on our fears!



so you just listen  
to Ol' Uncle Ron for  
a calm, reasonable  
outlook on America's  
future



...or you can listen to  
them and let the  
Russians blow us off  
the face of the Earth  
and rape your wives!



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## Finance Chair to Push Monthly Pledge Program

The Libertarian Party will be working to significantly expand its monthly pledge program during December with a letter to members and contributors urging them to become participants in the program, according to National Finance Chairman Matt Monroe.

Monroe said the LP would be putting a great deal of emphasis on the monthly pledge program as "the most efficient way of raising funds." The monthly pledge program is especially valuable as the provider of a regular, steady monthly income for normal LP operating expenses.

In other Finance Committee news, Monroe said he hopes to encourage

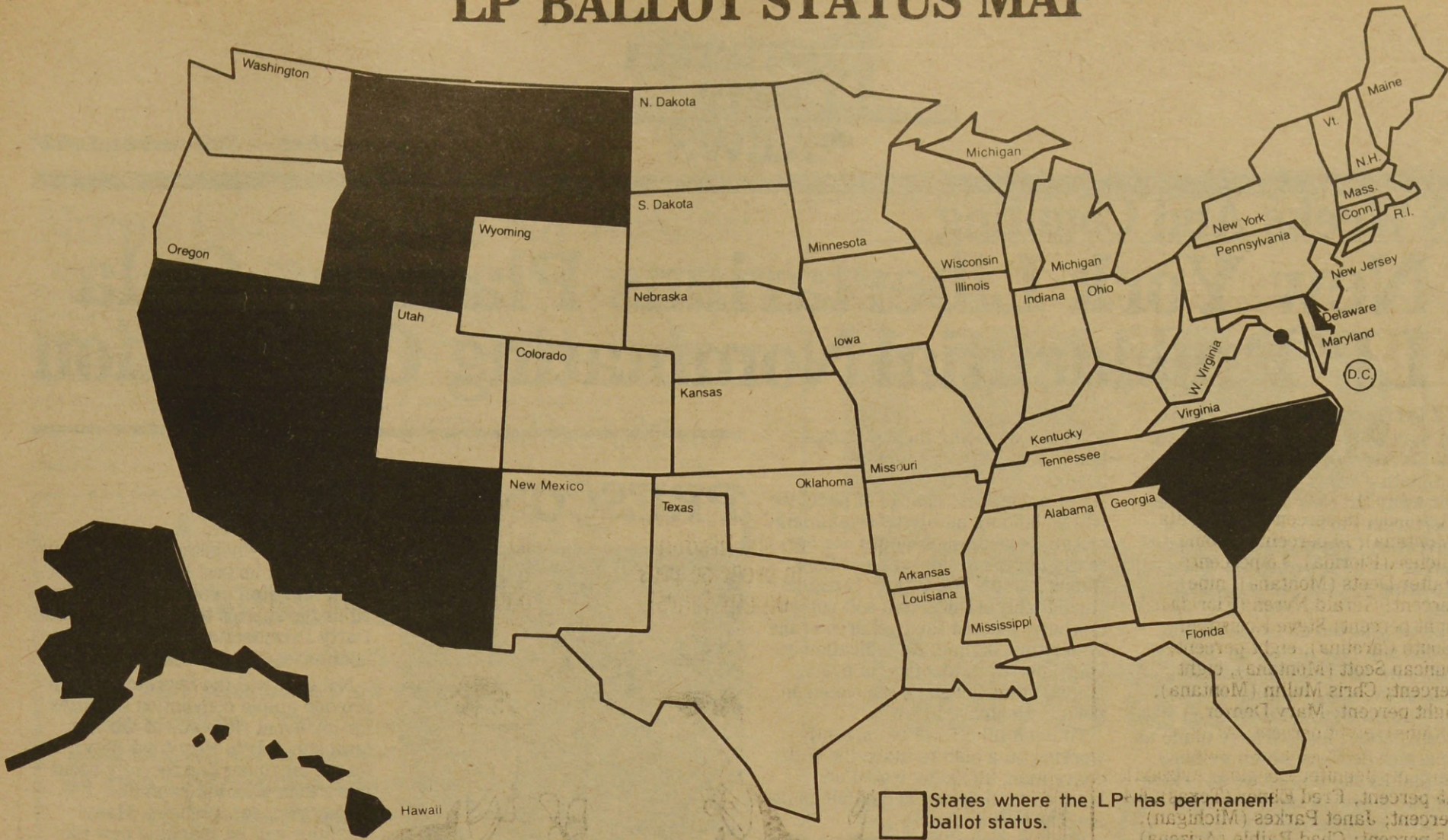
all State LP affiliates to volunteer to put out one fundraising letter for the national LP in 1983, removing the expense of fundraising mailings from the national LP and making State LP members more active participants in national fundraising efforts.

The December monthly pledge solicitation, as well as another solicitation which went out in October, will be done at no cost to the national party by the Texas LP.

Monroe said his goal as National Finance Chairman is to have the Libertarian Party go into its 1983 Presidential Nominating Convention debt-free.



LP BALLOT STATUS MAP



Selected Election Highlights

ALASKA

Dick Randolph	Governor (PBS)	15%
Andre Marrou	State Legislature	28%
Ron Berg	State Legislature	28%
Geri Benshoof	State Legislature	24%
Lorraine Stout	State Legislature	20%
Ken Fanning	State Legislature (2-way)	38%
Ken Damm	State Legislature (2-way)	32%
Bruce Wommack	Fairbanks Burrough Assembly	Winner

ARKANSAS

Carolyn Williams	Little Rock Board of Directors (4-way)	29%
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ARIZONA

Sam Steiger	Governor (PBS)	5%
Randall Clamons	U.S. Senate	3%
Buck Crouch	State Legislature (2-way)	25%
Terry Orgill	State Legislature	16%
Jennifer Douglas	State Legislature	7%
Chad Raible	State Legislature	6%

CALIFORNIA

Martin Buerger	Secretary of State (PBS)	2%
Mary Gingell	Comptroller (PBS)	2%
Less Antman	State Treasurer (PBS)	2%
Bart Lee	Attorney General (PBS)	2%
Dan Wiener	U.S. Congress	4%
Anita Barr	U.S. Congress	4%
Melinda Pillsbury-Foster	State Legislature	5%
Jim Wilson	State Legislature	5%
Susan Downes	State Legislature	5%
Terry Stevenson	State Legislature	5%

COLORADO

Paul Grant	Governor	2%
Phil Prosser	State Legislature (2-way)	21%
John Hartman	County Commissioner (2-way)	23%

FLORIDA

Dianne Pilcher	State Legislature (2-way)	9.5%
Gerald Nyren	State Legislature	8%

HAWAII

Rockne Johnson	U.S. Congress (2-way, PBS)	10%
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ILLINOIS

Joan Jarosz	U.S. Congress	4%
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INDIANA

Steve Dasbach	Secretary of State (PBS)	.5%
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LOUISIANA

James Agnew	U.S. Congress (2-way)	23%
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MAINE

Mary Denzer	State Legislature	8%
Arthur Geetersloh, Jr.	State Legislature	8%

MICHIGAN

Peter Avery	State Supreme Court Justice (5-way)	5%
Janet Parkes	State Legislature	6%

MONTANA

Larry Dodge	U.S. Senate (PBS)	4%
Linda Hoffman	Clerk of State Supreme Court (PBS)	10%
Mike Tanchek	State Legislature (2-way)	33%
Gary Palm	State Legislature	10%
Walter Deets	State Legislature	9%
Duncan Scott	State Legislature	8%
Chris Mullin	State Legislature	8%
David Field	State Legislature	5%
Jeff Ross	State Legislature	5%
Harley Harris	State Legislature (2-way)	17%
Pat Summers	Missoula Urban Trans. Board	Winner

NEVADA

Peter O'Brian	Clark County Clerk (PBS)	12%
William Carlye	Clark County Recorder (PBS)	14%
Allan Hacker	State Legislature	5%
Lynda Navaiz	State Legislature	5%

OHIO

Tom Brown	State Treasurer	6%
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OKLAHOMA

Virginia Henson	District Attorney (2-way)	37%
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OREGON

Paul Dillon	Philomath City Council	Winner
Marilyn McCabe	Maitnomah County Commissioner (2-way)	35%

SOUTH CAROLINA

Steve Kreisman	State Legislature	8%
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TEXAS

Roger Gary	U.S. Congress	6%
William Timmons	State Legislature (2-way)	18%
Ron McInturff	State Legislature (2-way)	16%
Jack Daniel	State Legislature (2-way)	16%
Fred Ebner	State Legislature	6%
Mary Hendrix	State Legislature	6%

WISCONSIN

James Hofferf	Attorney General (PBS)	3%
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"PBS" signifies races which were responsible for gaining or retaining permanent ballot status.  
NOTE: Where not otherwise noted, candidates were running in three-way races.



## 38 Weeks And Counting

# New York Libertarians Planning Gala LP Presidential Nominating Convention

by Loretta Weiss

It may be hard to believe, but the 1983 Libertarian Party Presidential Nominating Convention is less than a year away. In New York, the Free Libertarian Party's PRESCON '83 Convention Committee has already been at work for sometime. Our goal is to bring you the best convention ever.

We've selected an excellent convention site (see article on this page); we have started designing some of the most thrilling events ever witnessed at a Libertarian Party convention; and we have made an important decision which we hope you find as exciting as we do: **extending the length of the convention.** In the past, most convention events—speakers, panels, debates, workshops, etc.—have started on the same day as the convention business sessions. As a result, delegates were forced to choose between attending the business sessions or these other events.

This time, the FLP has decided to stage a series of events starting several days before the general session and running through Labor Day. (Dates for the convention are August 29 through September 5.) For example, we are planning about a dozen of the hottest debates on controversial topics currently under discussion in the libertarian movement. Many will be scheduled at times when delegates will be free to attend

without sacrificing their participation in important convention business.

For a complete change of pace, we will be holding purely entertainment-oriented events such as the one currently under consideration—"Slow Dancing in the Big City." Imagine candlelight, orchids, and soft romantic music against the backdrop of the Manhattan skyline. An indication of your interest in this type of event, among other things, is requested on the questionnaire below.

To top it all off, we're currently working on a plan to make the entire convention, including travel and hotel costs, fully tax deductible to attendees.

While much of the convention planning is already underway, the PRESCON '83 Convention Committee is looking to Libertarians across the country for their thoughts, ideas, and suggestions for exciting activities to be included in PRESCON '83. Please take a moment to fill out and return the **Do Libertarians Dance?** questionnaire. We want to make sure that PRESCON '83 is a convention to spark your interest and enthusiasm. Please help us to succeed.

Look for more information on PRESCON '83 in future issues.

**Loretta Weiss is chairperson of the PRESCON '83 Convention Committee.**

## PRESCON Site Chosen



The New York Sheraton Centre Hotel is the site for the Libertarian Party's 1983 Presidential Nominating Convention.

After lively negotiations with New York City's largest hotels, the New York Sheraton Centre has been named as the site for the 1983 Libertarian Party Presidential Nominating Convention.

Not only will the Sheraton Centre provide ample convention facilities for the event (it is one of the two largest hotels in New York City), but its management has recently spent more than \$20 million on improvements for the hotel. Many facilities will be spanking new for the convention and virtually all the Sheraton Centre's public facilities will be turned over to the PRESCON '83 attendees.

The Sheraton Centre, located at 7th Avenue and 53rd Street in Manhattan, is only a few steps away from New York's Broadway Theater District, four blocks from the world-renowned Carnegie Hall, and a short walk from Lincoln Center. Another advantage of the site is its easy access to some of New York's—and the world's—best restaurants.

## Do Libertarians Dance? ....And Other Pertinent Questions.

Please answer as many of the following questions as you can and send to:

**DO LIBERTARIANS DANCE?**

Free Libertarian Party

225 Lafayette St., Rm. 911

New York, NY 10012

1. Would the event now under consideration, "Slow Dancing in the Big City" (see description in article above) be of interest to you? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you have other suggestions for an event of this type? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Please give as many specific suggestions as you can for the following:

Debate Topics and Speakers: \_\_\_\_\_

Panel Topics and Speakers: \_\_\_\_\_

Workshops: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Events or Speakers: \_\_\_\_\_

## First PRESCON Attendee Is Ready To Go

Even though PRESCON '83 is still ten months away, the first eager attendee is already signed up and his bags are practically packed!

He is Peter M. Spagnuolo of Lansing, Michigan, winner of the PRESCON '83 full package raffle held last summer at the LP-10 Convention in Denver, Colorado.

Spagnuolo has been involved in the libertarian movement since 1969.

While attending a College Republican Convention, Spagnuolo said he was "warned against voting for a particular group of people" who were also in attendance. These "people" turned out to be—you guessed it—Libertarians. His interest was sparked, and after a little investigation, Spagnuolo discovered that he had been "a Libertarian all along without knowing there was a name for it."

Spagnuolo has been a member of the Michigan LP since its inception.



## Name Contest Has No Winner

After receiving many entries in the "Name That Convention" contest sponsored by the Free Libertarian Party's PRESCON '83 Convention Committee, the committee was unable to select one name that it felt was just right for the convention.

Therefore, the convention will be named, simply, the 1983 Libertarian

Party Presidential Nominating Convention, or PRESCON '83.

The PRESCON '83 Committee extends its thanks to all entrants for their efforts and ideas. In fact, the PRESCON '83 Committee has found a use for each and every entry. However, you'll have to attend PRESCON '83 in order to find out exactly what will be done with them.

## CONVENTION COMMITTEES

The Libertarian National Committee will elect ten members of the 1983 LP Platform Committee\*, ten members of the By-laws and Rules Committee\*, and five members of the Credentials Committee\* at its March 12-13 meeting in San Mateo, CA.


The Platform Committee will meet in May or June, 1983, at a location to be determined after consulting committee members. The other committees will meet at the 1983 LP Presidential Nominating Convention in New York City (August 29-September 5). The three committees will present their reports and recommendations to the convention.

If you are interested in becoming a member of one of these committees, please send your name, address, phone number, and qualifications for circulation to the National Committee by February 2, 1983, to:

**Frances Eddy, LNC Secretary**  
4400 East-West Highway, No. 1111  
Bethesda, MD 20814

**Committee members are responsible for their own arrangements and expenses.**

\* **PLATFORM COMMITTEE:** The ten states with largest national LP membership, as determined for convention delegate allocation, will each choose one member. The LNC will choose the ten additional members, of which no more than five may be from any of the ten states naming members. **BY-LAWS AND RULES:** The LNC will name all ten members, of which no more than five may be LNC members. **CREDENTIALS:** The five states with the largest national LP membership, as determined for convention delegate allocation, will each choose one member. The LNC will choose five additional members.



# LP 10

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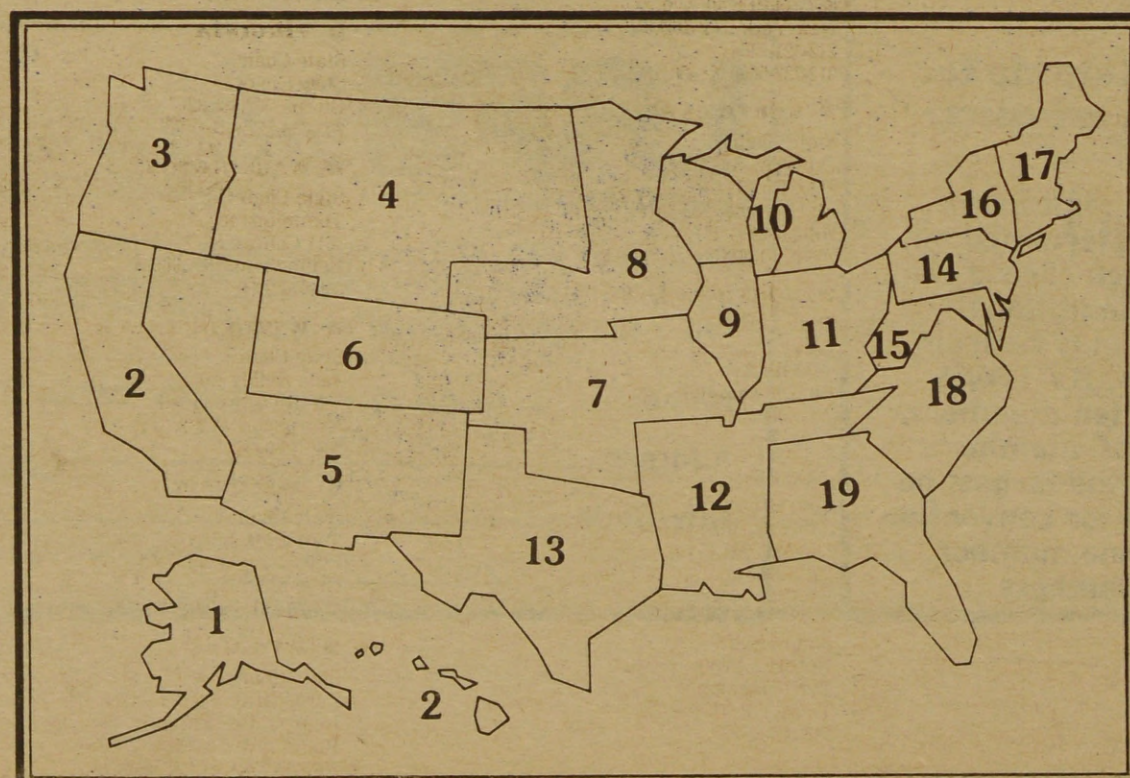
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## Protection of Status Quo Expected from 98th Congress

by David Lampo

With the recent federal election, the balance of power has shifted quite a bit in favor of the Democrats. Consequently, although the lame duck Congress has scheduled an end of the year session, nothing very controversial is likely to be considered or decided. Important legislation will likely wait for consideration until the 98th Congress convenes in 1983.

Probably the most important legislation the new Congress will be deliberating in January will be the Social Security reforms proposed by the National Commission on Social Security, the 15-member "bi-partisan" commission appointed by President Reagan after Congress rejected his plans for modest cuts in the program in 1981.

The commission, headed by Alan Greenspan, is expected to propose some or all of the following changes:

1. Speeding up the already scheduled payroll tax increases. Workers now pay 6.7 percent of their first \$32,400 in earnings (matched by their employers). That rate is already scheduled to rise to 7.65 percent of earnings by 1990.

2. Gradually raising the retirement age from the current 65 to 68 and cutting benefits for those who retire early.

3. Gradually cutting the benefit calculation formula from 41 percent of average wages to 37 percent.

4. Indexing Social Security benefits to wage increases rather than the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which tends to rise faster.

5. Delaying cost-of-living increases from July to October.

6. Requiring local, state, and federal workers to join the system, as well as non-profit workers (such as hospital and foundation

employees). These groups have always strongly resisted any attempts to be included in the system, knowing full well what a rotten deal it is.

7. Taxing some Social Security benefits.

All of these proposals, of course, are designed merely to shore up the system; they do not address the fundamentally flawed and inequitable nature of the program, which, at an annual cost of \$200 billion, is the single most expensive program of the federal government.

Naturally, the Democrats have exploited this issue for all that it's worth, playing on the fears of the elderly recipients (and voters). Not surprisingly, helping to lead the Democratic charge in the November elections was longtime Florida Congressman Claude Pepper, a millionaire who draws over \$7000 a year in Social Security benefits.

Since the typical current beneficiary will draw four to five times in benefits what he or she paid

into the system, one can see why the elderly turn out in great numbers to vote for demagogues like Rep. Pepper.

Most Democratic leaders favor the tax increases which will be proposed

much of the establishment media has been trumpeting the need for spending massive new amounts of tax dollars on rebuilding America's infrastructure, so certainly some of these government jobs proposals will

## WASHINGTON WATCH



by the Commission and can be expected to oppose all but the most modest reductions in outlays. President Reagan, at least publicly, is adamantly opposed to any increases in the payroll tax. His past reversals on the question of tax increases, however, do not inspire confidence about his commitment to holding the line on Social Security taxes.

While several elected officials, such as Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio) and Sen.-elect Pete Wilson (R-California), have publicly raised the issue of allowing younger workers to leave the Social Security system, fundamental reform of the system still seems outside the realm of "respectable" political debate. It remains the job of Libertarians to make the eventual abolition of Social Security a popular alternative to the present bankrupt system.

Perhaps the single best source of information on the Social Security system and how to get rid of it is Peter Ferrara's book, *Averting the Crisis* (available for \$6.95 from the Cato Institute). A valuable source for specific legislative reforms of Social Security is the National Taxpayers Legal Fund study, "The Social Security Crisis: Mandate for Reform," (available for \$2.50).

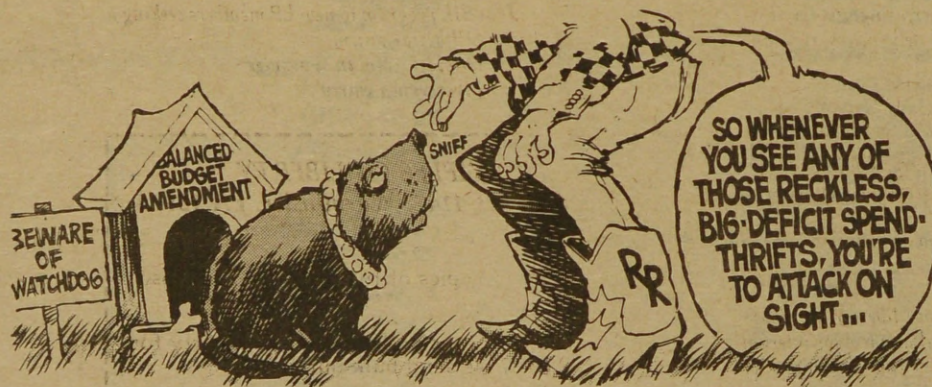
Other economic issues will also be high on the agenda of the 98th Congress. Because most of the new House Democrats are liberals (even if just a bit more sober than their predecessors), we can expect new proposals for public works programs, especially if unemployment remains over 10 percent. Recently,

involve road and bridge repair, even if their job-creating ability is illusory. One idea quickly gaining support is a new five cent per gallon increase in the federal excise gasoline tax to finance these proposals. Leading Republicans and Democrats, including President Reagan, are said to favor the increase.

Reducing the deficit (but certainly not ending it) will also be a top legislative priority. Unfortunately, most Congressional leaders are inclined more toward raising additional revenues than cutting spending. Wiping out the third year of President Reagan's tax-rate cut will be a top priority of the Democratic leadership, as well as slowing the rate of growth in the military budget. Republicans, on the other hand, will probably oppose tampering with the third installment of the tax-rate cut. Due to the success of nuclear freeze resolutions in the November elections, Republicans might be less hostile to the idea of some cuts in military spending than they were in the 97th Congress.

New revenue-raising measures being mentioned are an oil import fee, higher business taxes, and repeal of income tax indexing, which is scheduled to begin in 1984. Indexing involves adjusting tax brackets to account for inflation, thus preventing people from being bumped into higher tax brackets simply because of inflation. Repeal of indexing would provide a tax windfall in upcoming years.

Continued On Page 11





## Continued From Page 10

Monetary growth, which had slowed significantly in the past year, will probably continue to be loosened to "stimulate" the economy. As usual, the side of short-term gain will win out at the expense of sound monetary policy.

The so-called social issues will also be back in the coming year. Although New Right leaders such as Sen. Jesse Helms didn't fare too well on issues such as abortion and school prayer this year, they no doubt will try again.

President Reagan will probably also make another attempt to push a balanced budget amendment through the House, which defeated the amendment earlier this year by failing to provide the two-thirds vote needed. Prospects for passage in the new Congress are not very good, in spite of overwhelming public support for the amendment.

Other bills sure to be introduced in the new Congress will seek to extend the federal election campaign regulations to congressional campaigns. Specifically, attempts will be made to begin public financing of congressional elections, limit total campaign expenditures, and limit contributions by political action committees. Although killed in the Senate the last time they were introduced, many Democrats, including the bill sponsor Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wisconsin) and "public interest" groups such as Common Cause, still support the concept of restricting campaign activity. Libertarians and political independents are already aware of the chilling effects these laws already have on the ability of new political movements and parties to gain visibility, support, and contributions. Even without these proposed new restrictions, over 90 percent of all House incumbents won re-election during the decade of the 1970's. These new rules would only increase the advantage held by the incumbent in any given race.

Because the Republicans are a distinct minority in the House, they can be expected to oppose any efforts to make it harder to throw Democrats out of office. With political action committees getting a lot of bad press lately, some of these proposed changes in campaign regulations may gain new support.

Because legislative stalemates between the Republican White House and Senate and the Democratic House will probably become routine, relatively minor modifications in the status quo are what we can expect in the long-run. The two largest federal expenditures, military spending and Social Security, will remain largely untouched. Higher taxes, bigger budgets, and whopping deficits will still be the order of the day.

David Lampo is on the staff of the Cato Institute, a Washington, D.C. public policy foundation.

# Elections Over ... Time To Educate



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by Ross Levatter, M.D.

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by Ground Zero

## The Fate of the Earth

by Jonathan Schell

## Never Again: Learning From America's Foreign Policy Failures

by Earl Ravenal

## Strategic Disengagement and World Peace

by Earl Ravenal

With Marines again lying dead on foreign soil as American troops land in Lebanon, and with 80 percent of Americans favoring a nuclear freeze, foreign policy and nuclear arms are two issues on which Libertarians must be informed. A number of recent releases can inform and enlighten us if we read carefully and critically.

**Nuclear War: What's In It For You?** is a popularly written book produced by a group called Ground Zero. The group headed by Roger Molander, a National Security Council member under Nixon, Ford and Carter, presents the anti-nuclear-proliferation argument from the establishment view. It has

become a best-seller, indicating the magnitude of public concern on this issue.

The book discusses how weapons work, nuclear defense, relative Soviet and American capacities, the probable after-effects of a nuclear exchange, the history of the arms race, and includes an excellent chapter on how the Soviets view this problem.

**Nuclear War** is easy to read and contains important information. Its major weakness is its history of the Cold War and the arms race, uninformed by the scholarly revisionist advances in the field. However, given its establishment origins, this could only be expected. The book is also establishment in its proffered solutions, which consist mainly in becoming informed and writing your congressman (I rank this as a weak solution). Even though every one of the five chillingly realistic scenarios the book offers on how a nuclear war might start results from the use of

American forces abroad, the advantages of a non-interventionist foreign policy are not even considered in the book.

The same points can be made about the beautifully written and soberingly alarming release by Jonathan Schell, **The Fate of the Earth**. Originally published as a three-part series in *The New Yorker*, Schell's book captures the grim realities of our precarious nuclear balance while his writing is such hauntingly beautiful prose that you sometimes imagine you're reading an epic poem.

In the first and longest of the book's three long chapters, Schell conveys what he takes to be the enormity of the problem: nuclear weapons threaten not only the lives of hundreds of millions of people and the productive capacities of industrial societies; they threaten—by depletion of the ecological ozone layer and resultant increase in cosmic radiation reaching the earth—the virtual

destruction of all life, the extinction of our world. Schell says that the use of nuclear weapons could result in the death of all life forms except those capable of surviving a world of high radiation levels—that the use of nuclear weapons could result in the creation of a "republic of insects and grass."

Like **Nuclear War**, **The Fate of the Earth's** flaws lie in its solutions. While Molander and Ground Zero offer the mundane establishment approach of writing your congressman, Schell offers the "liberal intellectual" establishment solution (offered as a cure for every major problem from poverty to war ever since the creation of the League of Nations): one-world government. Schell correctly identifies the problem as one of "rivalrous sovereignties." However, apparently never hearing of such things as civil war, Schell naively thinks that lumping them all together will end the rivalries. The idea of ending their sovereignties, by drastically reducing the size and scope of governmental power or by instituting a rigid policy of non-intervention in foreign affairs, does not occur to him.

Continued On Page 14

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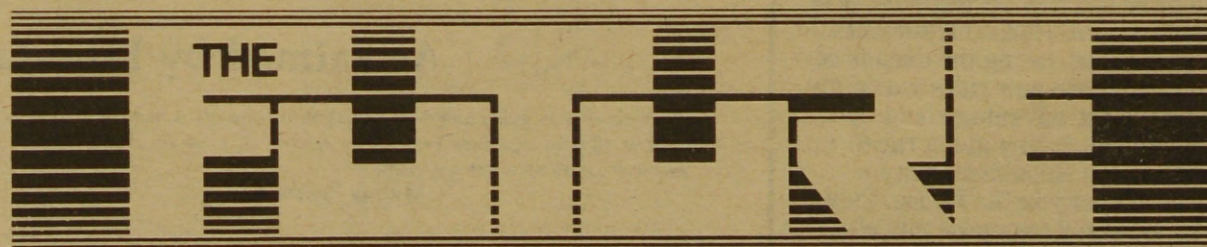
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## 'Comparable Worth' Regulations Spell Bad News for Women

by Bruce Majors

In 1939, the median income of women who worked year-round was 58 percent of the median income of men. In 1981, despite passage of the Equal Pay Act and anti-discrimination laws women earned 59 percent of the median earnings of men. This is according to figures offered at a recent congressional hearing by Dr. Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Have the Equal Pay Act, and the other anti-discrimination laws failed (assuming they were ever needed)? Consider the following relevant evidence:

1. According to the 1973 *Economic Report to the President*, which included a special section on "The Economic Role of Women," women in their thirties who had worked continuously since high school earned slightly more than men in their thirties who had worked continuously since high school;

2. According to economist Thomas Sowell (in *Affirmative Action Reconsidered*) unmarried female academics earn slightly more than unmarried male academics; and

3. According to researcher Helen S. Astin's study "Career Profiles of Women Doctorates" (in *Academic Women on the Move*), unmarried female academics become full professors slightly faster than unmarried male academics.

In short, there is a good deal of evidence that women and men with similar work experience and marital status do earn equal pay.

However, working women and working men, considered as economic aggregates, do not receive equal pay. Why? A recent *Washington Times* editorial answers: "the jobs women go into pay less than the jobs men go into." And why is that? *Washington Post* columnist Judy Mann suggests that "jobs requiring strength and endurance were given more value than jobs requiring tact and patience."

Clearly, Ms. Mann is wrong. Computer programming and engineering, two relatively male-dominated fields which pay well, require patience. Housework and its commercial equivalents, more female-dominated fields, are not paid very well, and do require some strength and endurance.

However, this is not the fundamental error in the thinking of Ms. Mann, and of other feminists who see "comparable worth" regulations as a way to wider economic opportunities for women. The fundamental error is the belief that the "value" is "given" by a central person or

group—that the price of services like cleaning or computer programming is set consciously, and that "we" can change it, without any ill consequences.

This mistaken theory is not entertained by Ms. Mann alone, but also by Reps. Patricia Schroeder, D-CO; Geraldine Ferraro, D-NY and Mary Rose Oaker, D-OH, Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, D-MA, and Gary Hart, D-CO and the National Organization for Women.

If implemented, what will be the ill consequences of "comparable

same age have equal incomes. Most men make demands on their wives' time and energy that prohibit them from committing themselves to their careers as fully as male workers in the same field. "Comparable worth" regulations will work as a subsidy to this traditional marriage by abolishing the wife's incentive to demand more domestic equality.

Ms. Mann informs us that "labor unions, the Democratic Party and women's organizations are now supporting comparable worth standards." This is hardly an argu-

to protect themselves from competition.

With the ERA drive over, NOW, the main feminist organization, must have a program to put forward if it is to attract new members and contributors—if it is to continue to exist. NOW's current leadership also faces a serious internal struggle with radical feminists who favor non-electoral strategies and civil liberties issues like abortion and lesbian mothers' rights. This is not to say that NOW's leadership does not believe in "comparable worth"—it is only to say that they have to believe in it.

As for the Democratic Party, its platform, like that of the Republican Party, is mainly composed of empty words—usually words meant to appease some special interest groups, like labor unions or political committees. If working women are lucky, "comparable worth" will remain words. But if they are not, a new group will join the permanent underclass of Americans that cannot legally obtain employment. But this new group will join under an old name: "housewife."

**Bruce Majors is a graduate student in philosophy at Catholic University in Washington, D.C. and a board member of Students for a Libertarian Society.**

### "Comparable worth" tells the woman entering the labor force not to worry her pretty little head about a challenging career."

worth"? The *Washington Times* editorial page predicted "jobs lost because of business initiatives stifled by government demands." However, the main victims of "comparable worth" regulations will be women, not business, and they will be victimized in three different ways.

First, "comparable worth" laws will do for many women (and a few men) who enter the labor market through traditionally "feminine" jobs what minimum wage laws have done for minority teenagers: it will price them out of the market. If school teachers, nurses, or waiters or waitresses can only be employed, legally, at the wages earned by higher skilled workers or professionals, then either consumers will not purchase the given service, or they will pay for less of it, or the workers in question will be replaced by machines.

The school teacher will be replaced with the computer terminal, the nurse with monitoring equipment, the waiter and waitress (and the restaurant) with fast-food enterprises.

Second, if women have nothing to lose by staying in jobs requiring skills that many workers have (and hence, skills that consumers do not value highly), then they will have no incentive to move into traditionally "male-dominated" fields. "Comparable worth" tells the woman entering the labor force not to worry her pretty little head about a challenging career.

Third, the studies cited above by economist Thomas Sowell and researcher Helen Astin indicate that for most couples marriage advances the husband's career and inhibits that of the wife; single men and women in the same field and of the

ment that they will benefit women. Labor unions in Britain during the industrial revolution supported protective labor legislation and the "family wage" system in order to drive women out of the labor force. Labor unions in California in the early part of this century supported the institution of laws against smoking opium, and against other practices peculiar to Chinese workers. Today labor unions support minimum wage laws, restrictions on immigration, tariffs and trade quotas as a means

## Book Review

*Continued From Page 12*

Schell and Ground Zero courageously face the problem of nuclear war, but their suggested solutions are inadequate and ineffective. Foreign policy analyst Earl Ravenal offers a more practical and realistic approach to this and other foreign policy problems in his book, *Never Again: Learning From America's Foreign Policy Failures* and in his Cato Institute paper, *Strategic Disengagement and World Peace* (this last with a thoughtful foreword by the late Felix Morley). As Ravenal put it recently, the defense budget is the price of our foreign policy. If our defense costs are too high—in lives or dollars, or both—it is our foreign policy we must change.

Ravenal's suggestion of a more peaceful, less expensive policy of neutrality or non-intervention is explained in brief but lucid fashion in *Never Again*, which also includes his critiques of current defense paradigms. Ravenal's new paradigm is actually a modern version of the traditional American foreign policy

of peace and free trade so well reviewed in Arthur Ekirch's classic *The Civilian and the Military: A History of the American Anti-Militarist Tradition*. Ravenal's paradigm offers a realistic and practical alternative to the garrison state that prepares for nuclear war.

Ravenal's suggestion to phase out all ICBM missiles, converting from a strategic "triad" to "diad", made in his Cato Paper, made sense when it originally appeared in September of 1977 in *The Atlantic*, and it makes even more sense today.

Libertarians can learn more about the problem of nuclear weapons and nuclear war from Schell's *The Fate of the Earth* and Ground Zero's *Nuclear War*. We can learn more about the solutions to these problems from the writings of Earl Ravenal and other non-interventionists.

It is important for us to learn, to paraphrase a certain nineteenth century writer and to take Jonathan Schell's warning to heart, that we literally have a world to win.

**Ross Levatter, a member of the 1981 LP Platform Committee, is currently on the staff of the University of Michigan Hospital.**



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**Platform of the Libertarian Party.** As adopted during the 1981 National Convention in Denver, Colorado (50¢ each)

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#### Books:

**Libertarian Political Action.** Campaigning skills including campaign organization, petitioning instructions, fundraising skills, outreach techniques and media contact. (\$5.00 each)

**A New Beginning** by Ed Clark (\$4.00 each)

### Films:

**"We Hold These Truths."** Excellent introduction to the Libertarian Party. Available in 16mm film (\$125.00), VHS and Betamax (\$45.00, specify Beta 1 or Beta 11). Rental cost for film: \$25 for two days, \$40 for full week. Tape rental is \$15 for one week. Shipping included in purchase and rental price.

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## Taking Liberties

by Bruce Majors  
**And For Beating  
The Children**

The Mahtmedi, Minnesota school district has approved a new policy allowing teachers to receive continuing education credits for striking—one credit for each day they stay off the job.

Up to 33 strike credits can now go toward the 120 credits needed every five years for recertification. "I understand that this is a controversial concept," says Ken Stevens of the Mahtmedi Education Association, "but strikes are a learning experience."

The Washington Monthly  
November, 1982

### Trust The Experts

The General Accounting Office has found that the Internal Revenue Service makes nearly twice as many arithmetic mistakes in processing tax forms as taxpayers do in filling them out. The GAO surveyed 2,543 individual returns and discovered 3,270 arithmetic mistakes, with IRS employees who encoded returns and punched numbers into computers responsible for 63 percent of them.

Washington Post  
October 26, 1982

### A Program for People, Not Property

(Socialist) President Francois Mitterand, commenting on a report that France had told some allied officials it would build a neutron weapon, said today that the moment has not come.

Mr. Mitterand said: "I have given the order to continue studies so as to place us in a situation to immediately build a neutron bomb, if I make the decision."

New York Times  
October 16, 1982

### The Party of Peace

Former president Jimmy Carter says he was "absolutely" prepared to launch a military attack on Iran's capital had one of the 53 Americans held hostage in Tehran been injured.

Washington Post  
October 16, 1982

### Even the Bureaucrats Are Coming Around

Anne Bersinger, deputy director of the California Department of Social Services, says she may propose that her state adopt an even more radical alternative to (day-care home) licensing—deregulation. With its social

workers carrying 450 cases each, her department can't do an adequate job of enforcing regulatory standards, she says. She, too, is concerned that the regulation encourages a false sense of security.

She would like to see day-care-home operators develop their own certification program. People who want to establish day-care homes could register with an association that would set its own standards and conduct investigations, just as state bar associations do for attorneys. Membership in these day-care associations, however, would be optional. If parents thought certification important, they could select certified homes.

Wall Street Journal  
October 26, 1982

### Class Solidarity

Walter F. Mondale, who has been campaigning nationwide this year as a hopeful 1984 Democratic presidential nominee, was at ease with members of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees: "I'll always be on your side. After all, I'm a retired federal worker, too."

Washington Post  
October 20, 1982

### Class Solidarity II

President Nixon said in an interview broadcast yesterday that hypocrisy is a part of politics. He said a president was "not lying in an immoral sense" when "he says what he doesn't believe." As an example, he said a president could call a foreign leader honorable and intelligent even if the leader is neither.

Washington Times  
October 28, 1982

### Developing the Infrastructure...

When the United States was considering building a second Panama Canal, in the early 1960's, the Atomic Energy Commission proposed making the excavation with 315 megatons of hydrogen bomb explosions.

New York Times  
October 17, 1982

### ...To Last a Long Time

Enewetak atoll in the Marshall Islands, used for a long series of nuclear weapons explosions in 1947, will be radioactive for at least the next 240,000 years.

New York Times  
October 17, 1982

### The Money Goes Round and Round...

The federal budget posted a deficit of \$110 billion in fiscal year 1982, the largest red-ink figure in history, the Treasury Department is expected to report today.

The figure for the year ended Sept. 30 is nearly double the \$57.9 billion deficit for 1981 and far larger than the previous record of \$66.4 billion set in 1976.

Without actions to cut spending, many budget analysts expect the 1983 deficit to reach \$175 billion or more. Without at least a moderate economic recovery, it would be still larger, the analysts believe.

Washington Post  
October 25, 1982

### ...And It Comes Out Here

Metropolitan Washington ranks as the leader in per-capita income, according to a report issued by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

Washington ranks first among the 38 metropolitan areas in the nation with populations of more than 1 million in per-capita income (\$10,300).

Washington Times  
October 26, 1982

### Feeding the Needy...

The food service director for a Texas school district and 12 others associated with the school district's food program have been convicted of defrauding the government by submitting \$653,243 worth of false claims between 1975 and 1980 for meals that didn't qualify for reimbursement. The director was also convicted of stealing Department of Agriculture commodities and food purchased by the school, most of which she transferred to a private catering service that she also owned. At one time, the catering service served 1,800 persons with food apparently stolen from the school system, the FBI said.

Washington Post  
October 27, 1982

### ...And the Greedy

The Treasury pays some \$2.4 million a year to subsidize about 82 percent of the meals in the executive branch dining rooms. The biggest offender is the Pentagon, with six private dining rooms for the secretary, the chiefs of staff and civilian service chiefs, among others.

Washington Times  
October 28, 1982

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